THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., No. 797. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—MR CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER is authorised to sign our Firm, per procuration.

HOOPER & CLARKE.
28de 653 Yokohama, Oct. 14th, 1865.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed MR D. L. HUNTER of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN NÜLTING, has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of

TELGE, NÜLTING & Co.
B. TELGE.
31de 647 Shanghai, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES COLNETT in our Firm, ceases from this date.

WALLER & Co.
7no 648 Shanghai, Oct. 7th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce, that he is prepared to value and inspect teas, and other Chinese products, and to receive commissions for their sale or purchase, either on the spot, or at home.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Tea Broker.
Established, 15th June, 1864.
Gja-66 649 Shanghai, 7th Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK HORSEN BLOCK, in our Firm, ceased on 31st May last.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
30de 640 Shanghai, Sept. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

MR ROBERT GARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and MR. FRANZ BOHNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 604 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,

4, LIME STREET SQUARE,

London, E.C.

tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

SHERRY Yusi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz.
Port, " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £3,000 in any locality within the settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any of building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.

2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June, 1865.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,000 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Nicholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. K. TREES, Esq., (Messrs. Oliphant & Co.)
J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Pechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE LONDON.

CAPITAL,... £2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupiney.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Junr, Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN YOULIN, Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, *for large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,

27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.

24mn-66 642 September 30th, 1865.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
(WHOLESALE ONLY).

24mn-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)
Poi de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept, 1865.
tf 650

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself here as *General Commission Agent, and Broker.*

J. G. FLOWERDEW.

tf 665 Shanghai, November 4th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Services is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Sept. 20	Hankow,.....	Oct. 21
Hongkong,.....	Oct. 27	Nagasaki,.....	Oct. 12
Pleutein,.....	Oct. 30	Yokohama,.....	Oct. 18

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... July 11 } Received via Marseilles.
Shanghai,..... July 6 } August 28th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending November 3rd, 1865.

	Malwa	Patna	Benares.
Oct..	*Rev.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*	*New.—Tls.*	*Tls.*
28,—600 a 605.....	455 a 460	450 a 455
30,—650 a 695.....	470 a 475	460 a 465
31, No quotation.	No quotation.	
Nov.			
1,—720	470.....	
2,—710	470 a 475....	460 a 465
3,—700	465 a 480....	455.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—November 2nd, *Emperor*, (Br. bq.), Smith, from Kiukiang; *Jabobus Martinus*, (Dut. bq.), Reid, from Hakodadi; *Thetis*, (Swe. bq.), Keppelder, from Amoor River; *Tae-chang*, (Fr. sch.), Fribarren, from Tientsin; *Tai-wah*, (Am. str.), Andrews, from Hankow; 3rd, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; *Mona*, (Br. str.), from Hongkong; 4th, *Jenny*, (Br. bg.), Morehouse, from San Francisco *vid* Honolulu; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), Earle, from Ningpo; *Moyune*, (Am. str.), Johnson, from Hankow; *Wentah*, (Br. str.), Oliver, from Foochow; *Oriflamme*, (Am. str.), Lane, from Yokohama.

Departures.—November 3rd, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; *Granada*, (Br. str.) Cates, for Yokohama; *South Western*, (Br. str.), Messervy, for Hongkong; *Poyang*, (Am. str.), Blanchard, for Hankow and Ports; *Dewa Gungadhur*, (Br. sh.), Stratton, for Swatow; 4th, *Bravo*, (Ham. bg.), Ode, for Hongkong; *Canoe*, (Ham. bg.), Alexandre, for Tamsui; *La Vierge*, (Fr. bq.), Penguin, for Hakodadi.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per S.S. *Ganges* from Hongkong —Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock, Miss Alcock Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Black and child Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Capt. Macfarlend, Hemble, Mr. Whyte, Messrs. Forrest, Provaud, Hancock, Robison, Skeels, J. Dent, Peacock, C. Rustomjee, R. Dadabhoy, Jenkins, Wong, Fitz Roy, Moller, and Brown.

Departed.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship *Granada*, Captain Cates, for Yokohama —Messrs. Holmes, Müller, Brown, Urquhart and W. Hunter. Per Steamer *Mona* from Hongkong and Ports.—Messrs. Smith, Westall, Middleton and Howe.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamers *Ganges* with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Thursday, the 9th inst.

The London Mail of the 26th Sept., due in Hongkong on the 11th Nov., and here on the 16th.—It arrived last year on the 17th Nov., per *Cadiz*.

The French Mail of Sept. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Oct., and here on the 5th of November. It arrived last year on the 8th of November per M. I. Str. *Labourdonnais*.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5h. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

The Case of Regina *versus* E. A. Reynolds and A. Holtz, although now one of the things of the past, deserves more attention than we have hitherto been able to give it. Press of other matter has up to the present closed our columns against a discussion of the important question at issue, nor would it have been in accordance with ordinary journalistic rules to have come to a decision on the subject until the judgment of the Court was made known. Abstractedly considered, Sir Edmund Hornby's elaborate judgment is a boon to the community, and leaves the defendants no reason to complain. It proves to the Chinese government that just claims brought before a foreign tribunal are carefully investigated and adjudicated upon with rigid impartiality, and it further proves not only that such claims will receive due attention when properly brought forward, but also that the forms necessary to be observed in English Courts of law shall prove no hindrance to the due course of justice, inasmuch as the Crown will itself prosecute in cases where the Chinese government is the actual plaintiff. This fulfilment of a duty implied by the treaty was very lucidly explained by the Chief Justice, and must commend itself to every mind, while it will aid materially in consolidating the friendly relations which at present exist, partly in form and partly in reality, between the Chinese government and foreign powers. But taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the decision inflicts a serious injury on the defendants. They erred partly through ignorance of the English law on the subject, partly through assuming that the custom which had for years prevailed in Shanghai might be considered valid in the particular instance wherein they were most immediately interested, and partly from placing confidence in the promise implied in the Consular Notification of March 19th 1863, wherein the enforcement of the prohibition to run jetties out was made conditional on the regulation being made binding on the nationals of all powers alike. This Notification conveyed the first protest made by the Chinese government against encroachments on the river, and we do not blame the defendants in the late case for considering that they were acting within the letter of the law, so long as French, Americans and Germans were permitted to create obstructions without interference. We pass over the consideration of the injury done to the river. The greatest variety was noticeable in the opinions expressed, but the evidence on the side of the prosecution carried more weight on account of the greater competence of the witnesses to express a professional opinion. But let it be granted that the river was gradually and surely filling up, and the chow-chow water being rendered more violent, the judgment in the Supreme Court is simply a sacrifice to the *principle* of right and public advantage, for it cannot be held as a precedent in another foreign Court. Hence, while English subjects in general, and the defendants in this action in particular, are compelled to act in accordance with the English law regarding a foreshore, the subjects of other powers may create such obstructions above and below English owned property as will cause an extensive deposit outside that property, and cut off the owners from all the advantages of their water frontage. For, encouraged by the success which has attended the protest just made, the Chinese government will in future cases probably enforce the right which was assumed by Wang Hsien and allowed by the Court, viz. the right of building a wall or houses between the stream and the property of the original landowner. We confess that we cannot understand the weight which the *ipse dixit* of a man of Wang's character and position appeared to carry. It seemed to us as strange that the unproved assertion of a small Chinese magistrate should be taken as an authority, as that that insignificant magistrate himself should have been allowed to sit on the same bench with the English Judge and the English Consul, dignitaries of a rank corresponding to the Lichtai and Taotai, before whom Wang would have spoken humbly kneeling, or peradventure by extreme courtesy permitted to sit uneasily on one corner of a low chair. We should have wished to learn what were the cases in which land formed by alluvial deposit was seized by the Chinese crown through the Hsien, for as the case at present stands we simply disbelieve the assertion. If therefore it be not the truth that land formed by deposit has invariably been claimed by the mandarins, if in fact neither law nor custom declares positively the right of the mandarins to make such a claim, the defendants were, we submit, justified in assuming that, in erecting their jetty, they were committing no trespass on Chinese property, and were therefore creating no obstruction which could be complained of by the public. We have carefully examined all the sources open to us, we have consulted natives by word of mouth, and we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the principle acted on in China is that what the course of nature takes away is a loss which must be put up with, what the course of nature bestows is a gain to be thankful for. Further, it is a matter open to discussion whether the Chinese, in land transactions amongst themselves, are guided by the exact measurement of a lot rather than by the boundaries which mark it out. We doubt it much, indeed we have good reason to believe that the penalties for removing boundaries are a sufficient guarantee for the extent of a lot when marked out by stones, and that pieces of land when accurately defined by natural or artificial boundaries are bought and sold rather by the lot than at so much per mow. If an increase has taken place between two of the periodical measurements, we are confident that the piece so added is at most charged with the additional land-tax only, and is not sold or even offered for sale to the owner of the adjacent land, but is his by prescriptive right. We do not imagine that the judgment of the Supreme Court is intended to be final on these points. The declaration made by the judgment is that, so far as British subjects are concerned, the English crown undertakes the conservancy of the river, and will make English law applicable to all English-owned land bordering the course of the stream. In other words, were the property on both banks held by English subjects exclusively, the river would to all intents and purposes be under the same jurisdiction as a river in England, with this difference that land formed naturally would be handed over to the Chinese government as lord of the soil. We accept this position, anomalous as it may appear, but the English authorities should not forget that while they thus assert the rights of the Chinese government, the very establishing of those rights gives them a claim to enforce the due performance of the corresponding duties. If all land formed by deposit be declared to be the property of the Chinese Crown, at least let those dues which are levied on trade for a specific purpose be faithfully applied. It is too much to expect the English Crown to provide the complex machinery of a law court for the adjudication of claims brought by the native authorities, and at the same time find no provision made for the protection of the trade of its subjects against piracy and the dangers of river navigation. We need only reiterate the assertion which we made at the commencement of this article and which we have endeavored to illustrate—that while the judgment of the Supreme Court is, taken in the abstract, beyond criticism, it, from external circumstances, inflicts an injury on Messrs. Reynolds and Holtz more than commensurate with the offence they have committed.

Summary of the Week.

Since the date of our last summary the settlements have been enlivened by the Races which came off on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst. We publish the names of the winners in another column. The Rangers' Cup will be run for at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and some scratch matches also will doubtless take place. On the 25th and 28th ultimo, a meeting of the Committee appointed at the Land Renters' meeting of the 15th of April was held, to consider the method of government best adapted to the requirements of the settlements. A modified code of Land Regulations was framed, which the Committee resolved to lay before Sir Rutherford Alcock on his arrival, with a view to obtaining the concurrence of the representatives of other foreign powers in China. On the 1st inst., a registration office for native servants was opened under the auspices of the Municipal Council. The scheme must commend itself to the sense of the foreign residents, all of whom have doubtless suffered more or less from the depredations of their boys and coolies, and the carelessness of ignorant horse-boys and cooks. The new registration office will probably raise the tone of Chinese servants in general and if warmly supported by foreigners must increase the Municipal finances. The Local Post Office rate for the delivery of letters in the foreign settlements has been lowered by one third; Mexican cents being now charged instead of candareens as formerly. The same amount is levied by the Packet Agency. Some of the Scotch residents in Shanghai propose to celebrate the approaching anniversary of their patron saint. The "Jovial Scot" who originated the idea merits the thanks of his fellow-countrymen. His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock arrived in Shanghai on the 2nd inst., per English mail of September 11th. He leaves for Taku on Tuesday by H. M. S. *Barrosa*.

From Ningpo we learn that the English Consul at that port has issued a notification ordering renters of land to send in full particulars of their lots to the Consulate. A basis for the issue of legally binding title-deeds will thus be established, and such deeds will for the future be claimed from the Chinese Government. This measure must prove beneficial to the land renters.

A Chinkiang correspondent informs us that the troops in the vicinity of that port will probably depart in a few days. The city side of the river will then be available for occupation by native merchants. On the 28th ultimo Mr. Knott, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Latimer, Little & Co., committed suicide while suffering from brain fever. In the forenoon of that day he rushed from his house and precipitated himself into the river. Up to the 30th his body had not been recovered. The weather in Chinkiang is now fine and the residents enjoy good health. The following table shews the imports during the years 1863-4-5.

Summary of the Principal Imports from Shanghai to Chinkiang during the Years 1863-4-5.

(Compiled from Customs' Return.)

Description.	1863	1864	1865 to Sept. 30th.
	Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*
Opium	600.59	1,716.67	8,445.40
Sandalwood ..	Nil.	2,405.00	4,919.02
Sugars	640.16	8,698.31	30,218.40
Sugar Candy..	Nil.	212.87	403.50
Silk—Raw	2.50	Nil.	13.00
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
Sh'tings—Grey	950.00	2,050.00	1,573.00
,, White	2,850.00	963.00	2,707.00
,, Dyed	600.00	Nil.	278.00
T-Cloths	Nil.	5.00	2,397.00
Chints	50.00	18.00	1,782.00
Woollen Goods	247.00	269.00	383.00

Office of Maritime Customs,
Chinkiang, 27th Oct., 1865.

From Hankow we are in receipt of no news of interest. In another column will be found the Minutes of a meeting held at that port on the 23rd ultimo, for the purpose of deliberating further on the proposed system of cash payments.

No advices have arrived from the Northern Ports or from Japan.

The English mail of September 11th arrived in the river on the 2nd instant, per P. & O. Str. *Ganges*. It brings telegraphic intelligence to the 30th of September.

Minutes *of a Meeting of the Committee appointed at the Land Renters' Meeting of April 15th, 1865, held at the request of the Municipal Council at the Municipal Council Room on Thursday, the 26th instant; to consider as to the method of government best adopted to the requirements of the settlements.*

Present:—Messrs. J. C. Coutts, H. W. Dent, T. Hanbury, J. Hogg, J. P. Lyall, W. Probst, and G. Tyson.

Mr. Hogg was requested to take the chair.

Mr. Johnston was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Hogg said it would be in the recollection of the gentlemen present that Mr. Dent, the late Chairman of the Municipal Council, brought before the meeting of Land Renters held at H. B. M. Consulate on the 15th of April last, the necessity that existed for some changes to be made in the existing Code of Land Regulations; while for some years past it had been apparent to all, consequent on the increase of the settlement and its changed conditions, that some more stringent regulations were requisite to ensure the better government of the Municipality. Sir Harry Parkes, our late Consul, as Chairman of the meeting of the 15th of April, had expressed similar views, pointing out the difficulties that now lie in the way of the Council carrying on Municipal affairs satisfactorily; and that H. B.M.'s Government were willing to legalise Regulations acceptable to the community, and which could be approved by H. M. Minister at Peking. Mr. Gould, the late Secretary of the Municipal Council, had given the Committee the benefit of his experience in Municipal matters, and, after a former Meeting of the Committee, at which certain main points had been discussed, prepared a draft from which he would read. The Committee could discuss and amend as he proceeded, as it had already been circulated for some time amongst the Council. He would first state that he thought the existing Land Regulations with slight modifications and a few additional clauses, such as the constitution and election of the Municipal Council, admitting rate-payers to a voice in Municipal affairs, the framing of a code of Bye-laws, a more clearly defined method for recovering taxes, and the power to enforce penalties for breach of Municipal Regulations, would be sufficient. He considered these would be the heads the Committee would have to consider. It appeared to him that the arrival of Sir Rutherford Alcock would be an opportune moment for moving in this matter. Sir Rutherford Alcock had always taken a great interest in this settlement. It was under his auspices that the present regulations were framed, if indeed he did not entirely frame them. Then fore it was to him that we were indebted for any government at all. Sir Rutherford would, no doubt, in passing through, see that the Regulations made for a village were hardly of wide enough scope for a city; and he felt sure that if the committee could put into his hands the present wants of the place Sir Rutherford Alcock would endeavor, as far as lay in his power, to remedy these wants where they did not clash with political objects but were simply for Municipal purposes. Sir Rutherford would be able to seek the co-operation of other powers and the sanction of the Chinese authorities, that this city might have the best Municipal Government in the East, and proceed in its course of prosperity.

Mr. Dent agreed with the Chairman that the heads noted were those that they had to consider.

The Committee being unanimous as to the course they had to adopt,

The Chairman would read each clause and the Committee would agree as to the alterations and additions necessary.

The first fourteen clauses were read, discussed and agreed to.

The Committee adjourned to the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Saturday, 28th Oct, 1865.

The Chairman read the remaining clauses, which were discussed and agreed to.

It was proposed by Mr. Hanbury, and seconded by Mr. Tyson:—

That the Committee seek an audience of H. E. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H. B. M. Minister, as soon after his arrival as convenient, and submit to him the necessity that exists for modifications in the present Code of Land Regulations, together with the suggestions made by the Committee, requesting his assistance in bringing the same to the notice of the representatives of other powers having treaties with China, with a view to obtaining their co-operation and concurrence therewith.

Carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated, the Chairman being thanked for his conduct in the Chair.

James Hogg,
Chairman.

Alex. Johnston,
Secretary.

Minutes *of a Meeting of Shareholders of the* Bubbling Well Private Road, *held at the Shanghai Club, on Monday, Oct. 30th, 1865.*

Mr. Thorne took the Chair.

Mr. A. C. Dulcken was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman said.—The object in calling the present meeting is to ask you to appoint a new Committee to take charge of the affairs of the Road. The Committee originally appointed to act on behalf of the shareholders consisted of Messrs. Westall, Forbes and Henderson. The two latter gentlemen have since returned home without, however, giving notice either to the Trustees or to the Secretary of their intended departure. Mr. Westall, who acted as Chairman to the Committee has gone to Foochow where he expected only to make a short stay, but has been absent for a more protracted period than he at first anticipated. He is daily expected back in Shanghai, but the affairs of the Road are in so much need of being taken in hand, that I as a trustee, have not thought myself justified in longer delaying to bring them before the notice of the shareholders. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of inhabitants in Shanghai, and the number of carriages and horses, the subscriptions to the Road have by degrees fallen off, and there is at present increased difficulty experienced in their collection. This can only be attributed to the fact that many evade the tolls and subscriptions. An attempt was made to adopt the plan of giving a European instructions to stop every one at the gate who had not subscribed, but even this plan was found in many cases abortive, as some were in the habit of going through the gate with as much speed as possible, or, not being subscribers themselves, would often get through in company with others who were. A subscription list is at present being circulated, but the subscriptions do not come in fast enough to meet the current expenses of the Road, so that it is imperative to take some steps to place matters upon a firmer and more business-like basis. There can be very little doubt that if the matter is only taken in hand with a little energy, the Roads can be put in a satisfactory state. At present want of funds prevents due repairs being made, and the absence of repairs militates against obtaining funds. For this reason it will be necessary to appoint a Committee to ascertain the best manner in which the interests of the Road can be protected and to take in hand its general management.

It was resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee:—Messrs. Nye, Grew, Westall, H. W. Dent, Barnes Dallas, W. Hargreaves, J. C. Coutts and G. J. W. Cowie; and it was further proposed that the Secretary of the late Committee be instructed to hand the accounts and papers to the new one.

Mr. C. J. Rose stated that he had reason to believe that the Municipal Council might be willing to take charge of the Road.

The Chairman thought this plan would require consideration and further consultation before any decision could be arrived at on the subject.

The Secretary of the late Committee was instructed to apply to Messrs. Russell & Co. as representatives of Mr. E. Cunningham for the Title Deeds.

It was resolved that steps should at once be taken to collect all unpaid sub-criptions.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

SHANGHAI RACES.

First Day.

Wednesday, 1st November, 1865.

1.—Maloo Plate.—Tls. 75.—For Manila, China and Japan Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—Manila 7lbs. extra.—¼ mile.

Cobweb	1
Birdlime	2
Fleur de lis	3

Out of nineteen entered, ten ran. *Cobweb* took the lead from the first, and kept it throughout. *Birdlime* a good second. Time —1m. 2¼s.

2.—Oriental Cup.—Value 100 Guineas.—For all Arabs.—Weight 9st.—Winner of Arab Challenge 7lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1½ miles.

Early Purl	1
Shah Jehan	2

Three out of the four entered ran. At starting *Colonist* took the lead, followed by *Early Purl*, and *Shah Jehan* slightly astern. When passing the Stand the first time, *Early Purl* was a little ahead. Shortly after, *Shah Jehan* left *Colonist* behind, *Early Purl* steadily increasing his distance from the former. *Colonist* soon pulled up and *Early Purl* came in hard held. Time—3m. 8s.

3.—Maiden Stakes.—Value Tls. 75.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each. —½ mile.

Truant	1
Delusion	2
Silver Leaf	3

Nine ran. The ponies kept well together, and while *Truant* came in a winner, *Delusion* and *Silver Leaf* had a neck-and-neck contest for second place. Time—1m. 40s.

4.—Australian Plate.—Value 100 Guineas.—For Colonial Horses that have never won in China.—Weights:—3 years 9st.; 4 years 9st. 10 lbs.; 5 years 10st. 3 lbs.; 6 years and aged 10st. 7 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Once round.

Malabar	1
Ironclad	2
Starlight	3

The seven horses entered ran. After one false start a second was made, but even this was little better than the first. *Oriflamme* at first drew ahead, but falling threw his rider. *Malabar* then came to the front and came in an easy winner followed by *Ironclad* and *Starlight* who had a close struggle for the second place. Time—2m. 31½s.

5.—Celestial Cup.—Value Tls. 300.—For all China Ponies.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony. —Entrance Tls. 10 each, one-half of which to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won. —Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 50 from the accumulating fund.—Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—1½ miles.

Fleur de lis	1
Safety Valve	2

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Nine came to the post. Passing the Grand Stand for the first time, *Flying Jib* was leading, but soon fell into the rear, *Fleur de lis* drawing steadily ahead, closely followed by *Safety Valve* who came in a good second. The ponies kept well together throughout the entire race, with the exception of *Battleaxe* who failed to start with the field, and had no chance of picking up his loss. Time —2m. 38s.

6.—Cosmopolitan Plate.—Value 100 Guineas. — For all Horses. — Weights: Arabs 9st.—Stud Bred 9st. 7lbs.—Cape 10st.—Colonial, 4 years and under, 10st.; 5 years and over, 10st. 7lbs.—English, 4 years and under, 11st.; 5 years and over, 11st. 7lbs.—Entrance Tls. 10 each. —1¼ miles.

Exeter,	1
Sir William,	2

Sir William, *Exeter* and *Anecdote* ran After more than one false start, the horses broke in the following order:—*Anecdote*, *Sir William*, *Exeter*. *Sir William* quickly collared *Anecdote* who was also left behind by *Exeter*. *Anecdote* pulled up shortly after, *Exeter* having meanwhile passed *Sir William*. An exciting struggle then ensued, but *Exeter* kept the lead to the last, closely pressed by *Sir William*. Time—2m. 26s.

The day was most favourable and the course was in excellent order, but the Grand Stand presented rather a deserted appearance.

Second Day.

Thursday, 2nd November, 1865.

1.—Northern Cup.—Value Tls. 50.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting 7lbs extra.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—1 mile.

Birdlime,	1
Rag Trotter,	2
Flying Jib,	3

Out of twenty-five entries seven ran, *Cossack* took the lead at first, but *Birdlime* quickly drew ahead and won easily. The ponies straggled a good deal. Time 2m. 14s.

2.—Autumn Vase.—Value Tls. 200.—A Handicap for all Arabs that have run at this Meeting; to be Handicapped by the Stewards after the First Day's Races.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1 mile.

Early Purl,	1
Shah Jehan,	2

Early Purl, *Shah Jehan* and *Colonist* came to the post. The horses broke in the following order, *Colonist*, *Shah Jehan* and *Early Purl*. Soon, however *Shah Jehan* came to the front, the others running almost abreast of him. *Colonist* then went to the rear, and *Early Purl* drawing ahead rapidly won easily by several lengths. Time 2m. 1s.

3.—Compradors' Cup.—Value Tls. 400.—Presented by the Compradors of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies.—Winners in China 7lb. extra; of two races 10lbs. —A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 added; divided, two-thirds to second Pony, one-third to third Pony.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—2½ miles.

Fleur de lis,	1
Meteor,	2
Magic,	3

Eight ran. *Colonist* took the lead at first, and kept it until passing the Grand Stand for the first time, *Fleur de lis* being third. The latter quickly gained the second place, and a close race ensued between her and *Colonist*. *Colonist* then lost ground rapidly, and *Fleur de lis* came in a winner by several lengths, *Magic* well up with *Meteor*. Time 6m. 9s.

4.—The Bachelors' Cup.—Value 150 Guineas.—Presented by the Bachelors of Shanghai.—For Colonial and English Horses.—To be run for at the Autumn Meeting, and to be won two years consecutively by a Horse or Horses the *bona fide* property of the same Owner. —Weights: Colonial 9st. 7lbs.—English 10-st. 7lbs.—Professionals allowed to ride at even weights.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—2 miles

Sir William,	1
Exeter,	2

This was between *Sir William* and *Exeter*. The former took the lead at first and kept it throughout. Time 3m. 49s.

5.—Taoutai's Cup.—Value Tls. 200.—Presented by H. E. the Taoutae.—A Handicap for all Ponies that have run at this Meeting; to be Handicapped by the Stewards after the running for the Compradors' Cup.—Entrance. Tls. 5 each.—Once round.

Birdlime,	1
Flying Jib,	2
Cossack,	3

Ten ran out of the thirty entries. *Cobweb* took the lead at starting closely followed by *Birdlime*. The latter then came to the front, and held the lead to the post after a close struggle with *Flying Jib*. Time 2m. 53s.

6.—Hack Stakes.—Value Tls. 150.—For all Horses not otherwise entered in any flat race at this Meeting.—Catch weights.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—¾ mile.

Laughing Stock,	1
Robin Hood,	2

Donovan Brown did not run. It was a close race, *Laughing Stock*, however, took the lead, and kept it to the finish. Time, not taken.

Third Day.

Friday, 3rd November, 1865.

1.—Yang-king-pang Cup.—Value Tls. 70. —For China Ponies.—Winners at this Meeting excluded.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—¾ mile.

Cossack,	1
Dollar,	2
Flying Jib,	3

Out of thirty-one ponies entered thirteen ran. *Dollar* took the lead at first, but was soon collared by *Cossack* who came in first after a close race. *Flying Jib* a good third. Time, 1m. 54s.

2.—A Handicap Sweepstakes of Tls. 20 each, with Tls. 200 added from the fund.—For Colonial Horses.—To be handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—1¼ miles.

Exeter,	1
Anecdote,	2
Malabar,	3

This was the best race of the day. Out of nine entries six ran. *Sir Charles* started with the lead, *Exeter* last. For some time *Exeter* remained in the back ground, but subsequently picked up rapidly, and when passing the corner nearest home came close to the foremost horses. The race then lay between him and *Anecdote*, and after a neck-and-neck struggle, fortune declared in favor of *Exeter*. Time 2m. 26s.

3.—The Champion's Plate.—Value 200 Guineas.—For China Ponies.—To be run for at the Autumn Meetings and to be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same Owner.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 20 each.—2 miles.

Fleur de lis,	1
Meteor,	2
Flotsam,	3

Flotsam took the lead at starting, but *Flying Jib* soon drew ahead making the running for *Fleur de lis* at a tremendous pace. Passing the Grand Stand in the first round *Fleur de lis* was third, but subsequently came to the front, and had a close struggle with *Meteor* for first place.—Time 4m. 55s.

4.—The Shanghai Cup.—Value 100 Guinea.—For English and Colonial Horses.—Weight:—Cape 9st.—Colonial 3 years, 8st. 7lbs.; 4 years, 9st.; 5 years 9st 5lbs.; 6 years and aged 9st. 12lbs.—English 10st. 10lbs.—Winner of *Cosmopolitan Plate* or *Bachelors' Cup* 4lbs. extra—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—3 miles.

Sir William,	1

Sir William, *Anecdote* and *Exeter* ran. *Exeter* took the lead, but was immediately collared by *Sir William*, who remained for a short time in the rear of *Anecdote*. Before passing the Grand Stand for the first time *Sir William*, however, was leading, and *Exeter* second. Passing for the second time the same order was observed, but the pace was evidently telling on *Anecdote*. Subsequently *Exeter* pulled up, but *Anecdote* kept going. *Sir William*, however, coming in at a canter.—Time 6m. 26s.

5.—Steeple Chase.—Value Tls. 300.—For all Horses.—Weight: Arabs 9st. 7lbs. —Stud Bred 10st — Colonial 11st.—English 12st.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—About 3 miles.

Kangaroo,	1

Kangaroo and *Donovan* ran. Both took the first jump, but the second proved too much for *Donovan Brown* who persistently refused to go farther, and had eventually to be turned back, his rider waiting for *Kangaroo*'s second and third return to the same spot in the hope of encouraging *Donovan Brown* by the other's example. *Kangaroo* meanwhile took everything without a single mishap.

6.—Helter Skelter.—Value Tls. 100.—For China and Japan Ponies —Weight 10st. 7lbs —Entrance Tls. 5 each.—Twice round a Course selected by the Stewards.

Rumpel-Stilts-Kin,	1
Donkfilm,	2
Grimaldi,	3

Fourteen ran, mishaps were not infrequent, and more especially the jump next above the Grand Stand proved a rasper to most. Dusk was falling when the race was coming to a finish so we were unable to follow the movements of each individual in the field.

Hankow.

Minutes of a Public Meeting held at the Club, Hankow, on Monday the 23rd October, 1865.

Present—Messrs. Gordon, Crossley, H. W. Hardy, A. Hutchison, Menzies, Josephs, Williams, Medhurst, Littledale, Booth, Watmore, Pearcy, Ballance, Maxwell, Cope, Mackenzie, Bendel, Carnie, Price, Drysdale, Pomeroy, Cheshire, Hogg, Holberton, Cunningham, Hewett, Brett, Francis, Soutar, Bromley, Lüddeke, Mills, Macreath, Webb, Handy, G. S. Hardy, &c.

Mr. Gordon proposed that Mr Medhurst take the chair.

Mr. Watmore seconded the motion.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, proceeded to explain the object for which it was being held. Those present were doubtless more or less aware of what had been done in the matter of establishing the proposed "cash payment" system. The commercial firms of this port, anxious to put an end to a pernicious practice of accepting Chinese Bankers' orders at long dates in their import transactions, had called a general meeting to devise measures to this end. The minutes of this meeting, which was held on the 4th of September last, the Chairman would now read as a matter of form. In pursuance of its last resolution the Committee appointed had communicated the result of the deliberations to correspondents at Shanghai, and in consequence of the opinions thus elicited, a second meeting had been held on the 21st September last, the minutes of which the Chairman would likewise read. At this second meeting a Resolution was passed, embodying the measure, which it was thought would meet the exigencies of the case, and all those persons who intended to give in their adherence to it having affixed their signatures, a copy of the Resolution was transmitted to Shanghai for the adoption of those who wished to confirm it there. The paper the Chairman now held in his hand would shew the meeting how universally the Resolution had been accepted by principals at Shanghai, the signatures of every firm interested, excepting one or two, and those not of the most influential, having been affixed to it. Since the return of this document the Committee had placed themselves in communication with the Chairman in his Consular capacity, for the purpose of procuring the issue of a notification to the Chinese traders, through their own authorities, of the intended alteration. The Chairman had accordingly addressed himself to the Taotai in a letter which he would now read to the meeting. To this a reply had been received, but not to the point, the Taotai unfortunately not having quite comprehended the intention of the Resolution. He appeared to approve highly of abolishing the pernicious system of credit sales, even to a greater extent than that contemplated by the merchants, but he seemed timid of notifying any rules for the conduct of business, in which his own people did not share in the obligations and privileges proposed. The Chairman had endeavoured to explain to him that the alteration wished for in no way affected the natives in their sales of produce, in which they were at liberty to make their own terms, but was simply intended to lay down a rule for the conduct of import transactions, in which the buyers might if they chose offer cash, or accept the short and reasonable credit given. The Taotai however, was not yet satisfied, he having that very day sent a draft of a notification embodying the Resolution, but making it applicable to sales of produce as well as to purchases of imports, but the Chairman intended making another effort, and he doubted not he would very soon succeed. If he did not, he would undertake to place in the hands of every adherent to the measure, a translation of the Resolution in Chinese, which, failing the more effective officialisation by the Taotai, would serve to shew the Chinese what was expected of them.

Having premised these remarks the Chairman thought there was little to do beyond the formal adoption of the minutes of the two meetings which he had read, and he would be happy to record a Resolution to that effect if some gentleman would rise to propose it.

Mr. Francis begged leave to propose:—

That the Minutes of the two Meetings of the 4th and 21st September last, be formally adopted by this meeting.

Mr. Beadel seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Watmore rose to make a few observations. Now that the proposed "Cash payment" measure was to come into actual effect, he doubted not that ill-disposed persons amongst the native compradores and traders would not be wanting, who would endeavour to discourage in livilnals from looking for any success in the carrying out of the Cash payment system, by spreading reports of this one having sold goods for ten days' or more Bankers' orders, that one having accepted bargain-money under the mark, and another one having extended the time limited for clearing goods sold, and so on. The speaker hoped, if his anticipations should prove true, that no credence would be given to such rumours, but that the parties hearing them would take the trouble to ascertain their truth by applying to the persons talked of, and thus disarming any malicious attempts of the kind.

The Chairman recommended Mr Watmore's remarks to the meeting as well worthy of attention. Such attempts as he described would most probably be made, and it would be a most effectual mode of meeting them were the persons accused or the Committee appointed by the first meeting to be referred to without delay, as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations.

Mr Francis begged leave to make a few remarks explanatory of the position of the duty question. As all present were aware, notice had been given that duties would be received at Tls. 111.5 "*tongwei*" per Tls. 100 Haiquan. The amounts to be paid in Hankow sycee would consequently vary according to the weight of the shoes tendered, from Tls. 108.5.5, when the average net weight was Tls. 50 each shoe, to Tls. 108.7.5 with an average net weight of Tls. 52 The Bankers however, now charged Tls. 108.8.5 in all instances. But in one case that could be named, the exaction was resisted and the Bankers were obliged to show their calculation, when they accepted Tls. 108.7.5, the shoe being Tls. 51 net average, a difference of one mace arising from the Bankers omitting to correct the sycee by the subtraction and addition of 2 per cent before and after adding the touch. Instead of this they simply took the net weight of the sycee, added the touch, called the result "*tongwei*" and calculated this at Tls. 111.5. It would have been desirable had it been practicable to get the rate at which duties should be paid fixed in Hankow sycee; but a very long correspondence had resulted in the Bankers persistently asserting that more than Tls. 109 was absolutely required and perplexing the matter with a cloud of figures and calculations, the falsity of which is sufficiently evidenced by their present willingness to take Tls. 108 8.5. It was advisable therefore for every one when paying duties to take note of the weight of the sycee paid in and to see that no more was taken than the net weight with the touch added, calculated at Tls. 111.5.

The Chairman enquired whether it would be practicable to fix the rate in Hankow computation, and if so whether it would prove to any advantage to get the Hankow rate determined rather than maintain the present shifting criterion of Shanghai "tongwei."

Mr Francis thought it would be practicable to do so and that it would be preferable to make the alteration if the Chinese authorities could be induced to move in the matter.

The Chairman pledged himself to address the Taotae once more on the subject. The rate had previously been a fixed one in Hankow computation, viz. Tls. 109.1, and the falsity of it had been already admitted by the authorities in accepting a Shanghai rate the equivalent of which according to their own shewing was less than that figure. He did not see therefore why the authorities would not be induced to settle a new rate at once more just to the payers of duty and less likely to afford room for dispute.

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to Mr Medhurst for his conduct in the chair, the meeting was dissolved.

W. H. Medhurst,
Chairman.

Our Tropical Possessions in Malayan India. By John Cameron, Esq., F.R.G.S. *(Economist)*

"The following pages," says Mr Cameron in his introduction, "have been written under the belief that the possessions of which they treat are about to come under the direct control of the Imperial Government, and with a view to afford the people of England some glimpse of the great beauty, some conception of the valuable commerce, and some grounds to estimate the importance, in a political point of view, of the tropical country to which they are about to be drawn in the ties of a closer relationship." We think Mr Cameron is entitled to the praise of having very fairly achieved this object, though the book is on the whole more creditable to his industry and research than to his general mental power. The effect of his descriptions is marred by a minuteness of detail nearly always tedious and sometimes positively ludicrous. Can it be necessary to tell us that Englishmen at Singapore drink bitter ale and pale sherry with their dinner, and generally wind up with a cigar?

Catum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.

He might as well have added that, strange as it may seem, the primary instincts of the race remain unaltered. Still it is, perhaps, hardly fair to find fault with the author for the want of artistic and philosophic qualities with which nature has not endowed him, and we are most willing to admit that he has produced a book very useful for certain purposes. We may add, what in our eyes is no small merit, that he writes in a straight-forward style, and does not strive to be "funny."

The tropical colony which it seems is about to cease from being "the dependency of a dependency," comprises the island of Penang (or Prince of Wales' Island, including Province Wellesley), the town and territory of Malacca, and the island of Singapore. The East India Company came into possession of Penang in 1786 by treaty with the Rajah of Queddah, a native State on the West coast of the peninsula; and fourteen years later the slip of land opposite Penang, now known as Province Wellesley, was added to the Company by the same Prince. Malacca, after having first been conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, some 350 years ago, passed from them to the Dutch, and finally into our possession by the treaty of 1824. Singapore has never changed European owners. In 1819, Sir Stamford Raffles, the Governor of Fort Marlborough, or Bencoolen, in Sumatra, came over and took formal possession of the island, then nearly uninhabited.

The population of the united British possessions in the Straits Mr. Cameron estimates at 290,000. That of Singapore alone may be roughly stated at 90,000; the last census, in such a country necessarily a very imperfect test, made it 84,000. Total number of Europeans and their unmixed descendants in the whole colony does not exceed 800, exclusive of the military and the seafaring population, which is constantly coming and going, and nearly two-thirds of this number are stationed at Singapore. The rest of the population of Singapore is composed of the following elements:—Malays, 13,500; Chinese, 58,000; natives of India, 12,700; other Asiatics, 6,500. The aborigines of Singapore, who were originally dispossessed by the Malays, have, we are told, long since ceased to exist in the island as a distinct race, but the tribes to which they unquestionably belonged are still to be found on the adjacent mainland to the number of some 7,000 or 8,000. They are entirely nomadic in character, and seem incapable of establishing any settled form of government. Mr. Cameron describes them as prepossessing in appearance, though evidently of a low type, simple and amiable in disposition, sensible of and grateful for the slightest kindness or kind word, contented and happy amongst themselves, but indifferent even to laziness, only being forced to exertion by the hunger of themselves or their families. The Malays, on the contrary, have always shown themselves friends to good order and an established government. Of this race, both morally and physically, Mr. Cameron is inclined to form a high estimate. The men are short, being on an average not more than 5 feet 3 inches in stature, but well proportioned, round, and full limbed; the women, at least when young, are generally good-looking, and rather more than that. Quiet, with many virtues they are not at the present day industrious. "They have no acquisitiveness, and if they can satisfy the wants of the moment they are happy. Long usage gives the Malay almost the right to partake of the hospitality of his neighbour whom it might be his turn to relieve next day, and should the worst befall, he knows that with the jungle before him he need never starve." In confirmation of this it is mentioned that though there are numerous Malay traders arriving throughout the year from all parts of the Archipelago, yet in none of the settlements is there a single Malay merchant—he never rises beyond the rank of a hawker. The Chinese, as was stated above, form more than half the whole population of Singapore, and this large proportion is kept up entirely by immigration. The arrivals during the first four months of last year were, Mr. Cameron says, 8,500 males, and 100 females, and this was by no means above the average. If this immigration were in no way counterbalanced, the Chinese population of the Straits would of course soon become excessive, but the number who yearly return to China are said to be equal to fully two-thirds of the arrivals. The great object of most Chinese is to get rich as fast as they can, and go home again. It is to be regretted that this immigration is not in a more satisfactory state. The vessels employed in it are chiefly Chinese, and the emigrants are transported without the payment of passage money, but are made to pledge their labour for so many years to come. Such is the demand for labour that large premiums are gladly offered by the gambier and pepper planters of the island for the transfer of these contracts, and as soon as the bargain is struck the coolies are hurried off to some remote plantation before they can communicate with the authorities or with their countrymen. As, however, in a year or two at most they become acquainted with their privileges as British subjects, they have not so much to apprehend; but the worst part of the system is the temptation it holds out of overcrowding the vessels engaged in the traffic. As the skipper has not sunk any capital in obtaining the coolies, it pays him to take double the number his ship will properly hold, since if a third of the number die on the passage he *loses* nothing, though his profits will be less. The Chinese, at any rate, cannot be charged with any want of ambition to become rich. "They are," says Mr. Cameron, "the most industrious, and consequently the most valuable people we have in those possessions; the development of the internal resources of which is almost entirely due to them." They grow the gambier and pepper of Singapore, and produce the tin, sago, and tapioca of Malacca. On the other hand, they gamble and smoke opium to an excess, and they have a habit of forming themselves into secret societies which tend to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. Cameron speaks in high terms of the climate of Singapore. Though it is within seventy-seven miles of the equator, neither the high temperature nor the extreme humidity of the atmosphere is, he says, found to interfere with the health or comfort of Europeans. Everything is so green and beautiful that the heat is hardly appreciated. The most marked feature in the climate is its equableness. In the three years from 1861 to 1863 the thermometer was never lower than 70 deg. or higher than 92½ deg. This equableness is said to have an injurious effect in relaxing the constitution, but the best medical authorities affirm that no harm can come from 6 or 7 years residence, and that then a year spent in a colder climate will effectually brace up the system. The soil is not particularly rich, consisting chiefly of decomposed granite, overlaid in the lowlands with a thin alluvial deposit; the real causes of the luxuriant vegetation are the humidity of the atmosphere and the almost daily recurrence of refreshing showers. Mr. Cameron says that every intertropical plant known will grow, and most will flourish in the Straits. In an appendix he gives a list of the chief fruits to be obtained at the market places of the three stations. The leading products are gutta percha, gambier or terra japonica, pepper, and cocoa-nuts. At one time the nutmeg was one of the most important exports, but a strange and incurable disease has of late shown itself among the trees, and causes whole plantations to be abandoned in despair, so that the quantity now exported is small. The most valuable chapter in the book is that devoted by Mr. Cameron to the trade and commerce of Singapore and the other Straits' settlements. He insists on the fact that, comparatively speaking, Singapore neither produces nor manufactures. The trade of the East has been drawn to it, first, from its central situation, and secondly, by the entire exemption it has all along enjoyed from commercial imports and taxes on trade, at a time when the Dutch in the neighbourhood drew their chief revenue from import and export duties, and when even the East India Company had no other free port. The imports of Singapore have increased in the 40 years, from 1823 to 1863, from 1,200,000*l* to 6,500,000*l*, the exports during the same period from 950,000*l* to 5,600,000*l*. For the same year 1863 the imports of Penang and Province Wellesley were 1,084,000*l* the exports 2,392,000*l*, whilst for Malacca we have imports 453,000*l*, exports 360,000*l*. Of the trade of Singapore Mr. Cameron writes:—

> It may be roundly stated that 90 per cent. of the European manufactures and Indian produce which are landed there, are again reshipped further Eastward, and not 5 per cent. of the produce exported to Great Britain, America, the Continent of Europe, and India, are of local growth or manufacture. To no other port in the world therefore can the designation of entrepôt be more justly applied.

As long, he says, as the port of Singapore remains free of tonnage dues, as long as bonded warehouses are unnecessary because of its freedom from import or export duties,—in point of fact, as long as ships can enter and leave its harbour at will, and goods can be landed and shipped at no cost beyond the cooly and boat hire,—so long need we fear no diminution of what might be termed its inter-colonial trade. But the moment any attempt is made to tax its imports or exports or to impose any tonnage or harbour dues, that moment the ebb of its commercial greatness begins. Such charges, he admits, are in themselves fair enough, but the native traders who play so large a part in the commerce of Singapore would not understand them and would fly from them as oppression. The trade of Penang differs in one respect from that of Singapore, in that while the latter place the local consumption and production are quite insignificant as compared with the imports and exports, in Penang the imports are, with some trifling exceptions, consumed on the island, in Province Wellesley, or in the adjacent native States, and the exports are entirely the production of the same territories. The trade of Malacca, as has been seen, is now comparatively unimportant, and falls very far short of what it was when Malacca was the great centre of commerce between East and West. Still it is satisfactory to know that this decline has not been under British rule; on the contrary, since we finally came into possession there has been a steady rise. But, considering the great natural resources of Malacca, a trade in which the exports are only three-fourths of the imports cannot be regarded as in a wholesome state. But in spite of the very flourishing business which the Straits' settlements are now doing, amounting to a total of 17,000,000*l*. for the last year, Mr. Cameron says that it would be a mistake to suppose that they present any field for the industry or enterprise of the working classes at home. Chinese and Malay labour is too cheap for English to have any chance of competing with it successfully. And not only for unskilled labourers, but for adventurers of all sorts, without some distinct appointment, or with the means and ready-formed connections necessary to start an independent business, he thinks Singapore a most unlikely field. He defends the system that prevails of not granting the exercise to the highest bidder—usually Chinese with a large capital—as he says, that if the Government were to attempt to collect its own excise, the frauds to which it would be subjected would be so serious as to reduce the product by one-half. "Set a thief to catch a thief," and set a native to detect fraud on the part of his countrymen.

There is one severe scourge to which the Island is subjected, and that is the tiger. They are not indigenous, and are supposed not to have existed in the island prior to the year 1835, and even now Mr. Cameron thinks there cannot be more than 20 couples, if so many. Nevertheless, he thinks that the calculation that no less than 365 men every year have their lives dashed out by the crushing stroke of these monsters' paws is no exaggeration. During the year previous to the date at which he writes, 41 mangled corpses were recovered, and 85 additional cases were reported to the police, in which the bodies could not be found. Now, as the victims are almost invariably Chinamen, not independent labourers, but either the hired or half-hired and half-purchased servants of the planter, who are working in outlying plantations close to the jungle, and their owners having a strong interest in concealing the fact of the neighbourhood of tigers, he thinks it only reasonable to infer that for every death that is heard of there are at least two that never come under notice at all. As yet no energetic measures have been taken to remedy this state of things, and the mortality is decidedly on the increase.

Our space forbids us from following Mr. Cameron in the account he gives of Penang and Malacca, and for this, as well as for much other information concerning the settlements, we must refer those interested in such matters to the book itself.

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14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

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tf (3) 532 October 29th, 1864.

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North-China Herald Office,
July 1st, 1865.

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24fc 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

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22aq-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

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